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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVI.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PASSING AWAY.

Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt's Life Is Ebbing.

SUDDEN CHANGE THIS MORNING

A Gallant Soldier and Able Statesman of Whom Georgia Is Proud.

ALWAYS A TRUE MAN IN EVERY SENSE

Long and Faithfully Has He Served the State He Loved.

A SKETCH OF HIS BRILLIANT CAREER.

One of the South's Bravest Sons in War Elected Governor After an Exciting Campaign — His Last Illness.

Washington, March 26.—(Special.)—At this hour, 4 a. m., Senator Colquitt is very low. He may live an hour, perhaps two. He cannot possibly live the night through.

All through the day the senator seemed to be holding his own. This was the second day in which no change for the worse was observed. During the early part of the night the senator rested quietly and easily.

His physician, Dr. Walsh, called this morning and after examining the senator, said that he was doing remarkably well. The senator took nourishment during the day and assimilated it and his medicine. The family was much encouraged until late to-night when a change came and he sank rapidly.

The end may come at any minute.

E. W. B.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

A. H. Colquitt Born in Walton County, Georgia, 1834.

Alfred H. Colquitt was born in Walton county, Georgia, in 1834. He was the son of John W. H. Colquitt, one of the ablest and most brilliant men of his day. It was said of the elder Colquitt that he had no superior as an orator. He was also an eminent jurist and a statesman of the very first rank.

Surrounded by such an influence as that which came from the life and public career of his father, it is no wonder that his talents should have ripened early. It was discovered at a very early age that he was in possession of much of his father's brilliant intellect.

He is Sent to Princeton.

Accordingly it was agreed upon to give him the advantages of the best education. As soon as he had completed his academic studies in his native state he was sent to Princeton college in New Jersey. There he applied himself to his books with an ardent and unremitting assiduity that clearly revealed him as a student of no ordinary thirst for knowledge. His penetrations were quick and he soon mastered his difficult studies. It was the remark of his classmates that he was undoubtedly the brightest man in the class.

He was also fond of athletic sports and especially of running in the open air. He delighted in the excitement of the playground, and could leap as high and as loud as any sophomore at that celebrated institution of learning.

The expansion of young Colquitt while at Princeton was in the line of oratory and debate, as well as in study and athletics. He was a regular attendant upon the meetings of his college society and spoke and debated whenever the opportunity was had.

He could not be surpassed among the students, and was very popular while at college. He was genial, polite and affable, and no one relished a joke more heartily or could tell one more happily. "Colquitt, you are going to make a stump speaker, mark what I say," exclaimed one of his fellow students, with inspired utterance, in a friendly outburst of enthusiasm.

"Perhaps you are right," said the student blushing. "I may be."

As soon as young Colquitt returned to Georgia, after graduating with high honor from Princeton, he began to apply himself to the study of law.

Gives Up the Study of Law.

He made considerable progress in the study of his books and soon acquired the fundamental principles of his profession. The idea grew upon him, however, that while he was fond of oratory and debate, he was not exactly fitted for the detail and drudgery of the practice. There was something distasteful about it to him, although law was at that time the profession of some of the most brilliant and honored by many a patriotic name.

His predilections were in the line of agriculture. He loved the occupation of farming and delighted to breathe in the healthy and soul-inspiring atmosphere of rural life. Yielding to the instinct of the farmer he soon deserted the forum for the fields, and began the career of a young Georgia planter.

It was just about this time that his father resigned his seat in the United States senate, and was succeeded by ex-Governor Towns. That was in 1847.

First Appearance in Public.

Though Colquitt had given up the practice of the law he had not by any means surrendered his love of politics.

He was a born political leader, and as such the instinct of leadership could not be suppressed.

His first appearance in public life was in 1850, when he became the assistant secretary of the state senate.

Among the members of the legislature at that time were Andrew J. Miller, William T. Wofford, Thomas C. Howard, Parmed Reynolds, Charles J. Jenkins, Lenton Stephens, L. J. Gartrell, R. H. Clark and Joseph E. Brown.

It was a distinguished body of men and one that has made a lasting impression upon the growth of the commonwealth.

He Wins the Congressional Fight.

In 1852, though scarcely thirty years of

age, he became the candidate of the southern rights party for congress.

The year before that party, under the leadership of ex-Governor Charles J. McDonald, had been defeated by Howell Cobb. It was, therefore, not only a great amount of courage to enter the fight, but a great deal of political strategy to stand any chance of victory.

Colquitt accepted the nomination, and with the dashing impetuosity of his nature he entered upon the active work of the campaign.

The political voice rang out in every precinct of the district. He met his opponent in joint debates and vanquished him before the masses. Much of the credit of the campaign was due to his magnetic and commanding presence. He was tall and erect, with black hair and piercing eyes. His face was open, manly and intellectual. His voice was strong and well modulated, and his kid for out-door speaking.

In making his tour of the district he sometimes rode on horseback and sometimes in a buggy. The result of the campaign was not only a reversal of judgment in favor of the state rights party, but an overwhelming victory in favor of both the congressional and gubernatorial tickets.

His career in congress was brilliant and patriotic and was characterized by the espousal of several measures contemplated the welfare and advancement of the country.

About this time the popularity of Col-

quitt increased, and he there endeavored to forget the past by applying to the old wounds the healing balm of nature.

Colquitt was Governor.

Ten years after the war General Colquitt was exalted to the gubernatorial chair of the commonwealth.

During the decade which had followed the surrender of arms at Appomattox he had devoted himself to the peaceful employment of agriculture. He was an ardent lover of rural scenes and occupations, as we have before mentioned, and his greatest delight was to stand on the back veranda of his farmhouse and survey the receding acres of his fertile plantation.

While thus employed he was a "Georgia farmer," planting his crops in the spring and reaping their increase in the autumn, the name of General Colquitt was mentioned in connection with that of Governor Smith for the office which the latter occupied.

The term of Governor Smith was rapidly drawing to its close and the newspaper and political journals of the state began to "cast about" for his successor. In this connection the name of Alfred H. Colquitt was mentioned.

It suited the popular heart exactly. The people of the state as a unit were proud of the illustrious war record of General Colquitt. They were moreover satisfied from that much of the time in eloquence which had been associated with the name of Walter T. Colquitt, his distinguished father, had been inherited by his chivalrous and patriotic son.

The gubernatorial convention met in At-

lanta in behalf of railroads was repealed, with the exception of the Northeastern road. Governor Colquitt carefully considered the law and the authority, and, after satisfying himself as to the warrant for such an act, he granted the endorsement.

A terrible howl went up, however, and every possible argument that malice could devise was used to the detriment of Governor Colquitt. He met the aspersions with a dignified composure until the legislature adjourned, whereupon he recommended to the people as the choice of that convention. It was carried with wild excitement by the Colquitt forces, who thereupon withdrew from the convention.

Colquitt and Norwood.

The minority, indignant and overcome with their feelings, remained in the hall. They held a separate convention and after much deliberation they declared as their choice the Hon. T. M. Norwood, of Savannah.

The nomination was accepted, and thus two candidates were presented to the democracy of Georgia—Colquitt, the choice of the majority, and Norwood, the candidate of the minority.

Colquitt's Overwhelming Majority.

The election occurred in October, and the majority of Governor Colquitt had his opponents beaten by more than 50,000 votes.

It was a triumphant vindication, and the governor was fully and honorably acquitted before the great tribunal of the people.

Elected to the Senate.

Governor Colquitt was elected to the United States senate in 1883 as the successor of Senator Hill, and again in 1889 as his own successor. He made a devoted representative of his state in the upper branch of congress.

L. L. KNIGHT.

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

Stricken in Washington with Paralysis in 1892.

Senator Colquitt's first stroke of paralysis occurred in Washington on the 27th of July, 1892.

It was just at that time of the year when the heat of the capitol city was almost intolerable. Most of the senators had sought refuge on the seashore, the halls of the law were filled with the members of all the representatives and officeholders had left the city. Those who remained passed through the most oppressive weather ever recorded there.

In spite of the earnest entreaty from his family and friends, Senator Colquitt stayed. Several weeks before his attack he had delivered his last speech upon the tariff. It was a masterly effort, and his speech was a fiery argument struck with telling effect in the ranks of the protectionists. Exhausted by this effort and prostrated by the great heat, his health gradually gave way.

Upon the day of his first stroke he had made a round of the departments in a carriage. He was working for the appointment of a friend, a young lady for whom he had a great regard, and he had been greatly consoled that she should receive the place.

He was unable to get out of the carriage, and complained of a dizzy, swimming sensation in his head. He sent the coachman in at the different places to call out the men he wished to consult. He drove home about dinner time and went at once to his room. He spent the afternoon upon his couch reading and talking to friends. His wife and family were at that time in Washington.

Senator Colquitt had taken the precaution to have his servant, a colored boy, who had waited upon him for years, to remain in the room during the night.

It was 12 o'clock, the senator had slept little and arose from his bed to call the boy.

It was then the stroke came, and his fine physique collapsed in a moment. Awakened by the noise of Senator Colquitt's fall, the boy rushed in to find him stretched senseless on the floor. Other occupants of the house were immediately notified. Restoratives were given and in a short while he revived. The disease, however, had laid its hand heavily upon him. When the doctor came he found the right side paralyzed.

At first it was thought that the disease would prove serious, but he rapidly recovered and in a few days was able to sign some letters with his left hand.

Mrs. Colquitt arrived in Washington the 1st of August.

His First Trip to Atlanta.

By her faithful nursing and through the watchful care of her physician, Dr. Walsh, the senator was ready to leave for his home in Atlanta on August 11th. A special car was provided by the Louisville and Nashville railroad and everything done for his convenience. Mrs. Colquitt, Mr. Henry Jones, his secretary, and several others made the trip with him. The train up to Atlanta was made a round of the departments in a carriage.

The election occurred in October and the vote was unprecedent. The majority of General Colquitt over Mr. Norcross was 7,851 votes.

Governor Colquitt was duly inaugurated and upon entering his office he began the discharge of his duties and responsibilities.

It was realized that his services were by no means trivial, and that the greatest amount of care and diligence, as well as statesmanlike sagacity, were needed to compass the expectations of those who had elected him.

The financial policy of Governor Colquitt's administration was economic and prudent.

It proved, however, to be a mere formalization of the republican party to put out a candidate. The standard bearer of that political organization was completely quelled.

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The chairman of that convention was ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins.

Among the distinguished men who constituted the personnel of that remarkable gathering were Hon. Robert Toombs, General L. J. Gartrell, Hon. Joshua Hill, General A. R. Morton, Colonel N. J. Hammond, Judge J. R. E. Cobb, L. N. Thompson, and Colonel P. L. Myrick, and many others.

A motley assemblage of men were gathered in the state of Georgia. There were two United States senators, eight congressmen, seventeen judges and scores of ex-members of the general assembly.

The convention remained in session for several days.

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for judicings in the city prison tonight and were accommodated.

A Contingent from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 25.—Coxey's army is to have some Philadelphia recruits. He says many recruits will march from the city to problematical points. General Jones, who claims to hold a commission from Coxey says there will be several thousand, but it is probable the estimate is the result of Jones's sanguine hopes more than accurate knowledge of the number. About forty men gathered at the rooms of the Sunday Breakfast Association this evening and Jones claimed they were the nucleus of the Philadelphia contingent. Of the men present, some were questioned by a reporter, and six or seven said they were going to march to join Coxey. Jones also expects to organize a woman's company of recruits. He says he and his band will leave here April 10th, and will effect a junction with Coxey at Rockville, Md.

Baltimore to Send a Delegation.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—Efforts are being made in Baltimore to organize a regiment of three hundred men to join Coxey's "army." Forty-five fifty men reported today at a saloon on Eastern avenue, the "white chapel" district of Baltimore, and were fed by Philadelphia sympathizers of the major general. It is claimed that towards two hundred men have volunteered to take up the march. The men present were questioned by a reporter, and six or seven said they were going to march to join Coxey. Jones also expects to organize a woman's company of recruits. He says he and his band will leave here April 10th, and will effect a junction with Coxey at Rockville, Md.

MUST SUPPORT TWO.

Frank Coxé Has to Pay Alimony to Two Wives.

MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE WITH HIM

Many Atlanta People Know the Young New Yorker.

ONE WIFE GETS \$200 A MONTH

The Second Is to Receive Only \$8 a Week—She Is Too Fond of the Races for Him.

New York, March 25.—(Special.)—Franklin Coxé is a New Yorker, formerly of the south, well known in Atlanta. He is the son of the late French C. Coxé, who lived at Rutherfordton, N. C. At the time of his death French Coxé was a very rich man. He left his son an income of \$15,000 a year and his widow, who now lives in Atlanta, has a very handsome revenue.

Frank Coxé has been married twice. His first wife, whom he divorced, gets \$200 a month alimony. A few days ago the second wife had him arrested for abandoning her.

When arrested he at first refused to accompany the officer, and only did so when he was threatened with a pistol. He is a large-built man and talks with a pronounced southern accent.

According to his own statement he has not done a stroke of work in his life. His wife's maiden name was Edith Scofield. She comes from Norwalk, Conn., and is now living with her mother at the American flats. She is diminutive as compared with her husband, has a very pretty face and is about thirty years old.

The two married for the first time in a music hall in 1888. Coxé was then married and was living at Bay Shore, L. I. His wife secured a divorce from him during the summer of 1887, and in the same year he married Edith Scofield. At that time Coxé had an income of about \$15,000 from his father, which he had left him. During 1887 and 1888 they lived at the Grenoble at Fifty-second street and Broadway. They subsequently lived at the Gedney house and other hotels until May 28, 1893, when, it is alleged, Coxé abandoned his wife.

Coxé's General Denial.

Mrs. Coxé had about five thousand dollars' worth of jewels her husband had given her and \$300 in cash. Since that time she says she has lived upon the money she obtained by selling her jewels.

She says she is now absolutely penniless.

Coxé makes a general denial of his wife's statement. He says that she deserted him, but that on the contrary she never left him, not only once, but six times. About three years after they were married, he asserts, she became acquainted with a number of horse owners, and from that time on an invertebrate life of the sort. She squandered his income, he says, and at times sent such large commissions into the ring that she became known as the "Little Plunger."

To his knowledge, he says, she visited every race track in the vicinity with the exception of Gloucester. Mr. Coxé says that his wife allowed him to accompany her to the races occasionally, but that he was a "hoodoo" on his ground. He was a "hoodoo" according to the husband. Mrs. Coxé frequently left him for days at a time. On her return, he says, she would offer no explanation, but kiss him affectionately and say, "now, don't scold, papa."

The Court's Order.

After she had gone and come in this way five times, Mr. Coxé says he warned her that if she repeated the performance it would be for the last time. May 28, 1893, she left him, he says, and after waiting for a week at the Gedney house, where he was then living, for her to reappear, he made no further effort to effect a reunion. In one speculation in Cleveland, he says, he lost more than \$60,000. At the present time, he says, he has no money and is living on a monthly allowance of \$100 given him by his mother.

At the conclusion of the examination Justice Ryan asked Coxé whether he would be willing to live with his wife again. After a few moments' deliberation he announced that he would not. The justice then ordered him to pay his wife \$8 a week for her support. When the magistrate announced his decision Mrs. Coxé appeared to be disappointed and the husband openly expressed his displeasure.

Coxé is now paying his first wife \$8 a month, and must continue to do so for the remainder of her life. He was also obliged to pay her \$10,000 in counsel fees when she brought her suit for divorce in 1887. Mr. Coxé is related to the Cleveland coal dealers of the same name, although he has never had an interest in the firm. At his mother's death her property, estimated to be worth \$20,000, will go to Frank. It is his intention to secure a divorce at an early date.

A KENTUCKY-VIRGINIA FEUD.

The Friends of Major Farrell and the Riddells Arming.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 25.—A special from Williamson, W. Va., to The Journal says that it is likely that the murder of Major Farrell at Thacker last night by the Riddells will start a fire which will burn through without stopping. The so-called army broke the locks on the switch and threw it open, causing the next east-bound train to take the siding. The men climbed upon the cars and Conductor Martin pulled them to Finley, where he tied up the train, pending the arrival of orders from General Superintendent Van Vleck. The order came for him to keep the train tied up, as the company had decided not to carry the men. Several other trains have arrived at Finley since and all are tied up, as the army shows no disposition to let any of the trains depart without them. Finley is an isolated station and the army will stay out if they remain there a few days.

STEWART WRITES TO COXEY.

The Senator Warns the Crank of His Danger.

Washington, March 25.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has written a letter to J. S. Coxey, commander of the army of the commonwealth, advising him to give up his scheme for a demonstration upon congress. He writes: "Abandon your folly of marching an army of starving laborers against the public appliances of war under the control of a useless money trust. Such folly will augment the power of the oppressor and endanger the safety of the ballot itself. Disorder is all that is required to insure the supremacy of the armed forces of the money powers at the polls."

The constitution of the United States is our charter of liberty. It has been subverted by an oligarchy of concentrated wealth. False agents of the people have betrayed their trust and brought misery and want when abundance and prosperity seemed assured. Traitors to human rights have usurped the power of the government through machinery of party and the arts of demagogues. Hurl them from power. Trust in me. I have once deceived you. Let the government of the United States be administered for and not against the people. Use the ballot to protect liberty, justice, and equal rights, and not to elevate to power the agents of banks and bondholders to perpetuate the rule of an oligarchy of wealth."

To Organize an Alabama Regiment.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—(Special.)—John G. Townley, an energetic, nervous man from Cincinnati, reached here today. He claims to be one of J. S. Coxey's agents. Says he is to Coxey's army the unemployed. He expects to enlist 2,000 men this week, on which day they will start to join the army in its march to Washington. He has a box of literature advertising the scheme and proposes to spend the next ten days addressing the unemployed of this district.

A NEW RAILROAD FOR MEXICO.

Which Will Be an Outlet for the Silver of Durango.

Monterey, Mex., March 25.—A corps of civil engineers have been sent here from New York by C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific company, with instructions to run a survey for a railroad from this city to Monclova, at which station connection is made with the Mexican International, which is itself a part of the Southern Pacific system. The Mexican International, which is also a part of the Sierra Mojada mining camp from Monclova and the proposed line to this city is to be built for the purpose of obtaining a direct outlet for the rich silver ores of Durango and Sierra Mojada. The building of the proposed road will give Monterey a much shorter standard gauge route to the United States than at present. The work on the extension of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf railroad from Trevino to Sierra Mojada will begin in a short time.

THE GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

Trainmen Are at Headquarters to Talk to Major Fink.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 25.—(Special.)—The grievance committee of the trainmen of the East Tennessee system are in this city and tomorrow will call on Major Fink, the receiver.

One of the committee, an Atlanta, said to the Constitution correspondent tonight that the program was to point out to

the receiver that the increased freight business of the road warranted the present rate of wages instead of a reduction, and failing in this, a demand would be made that the number of trainmen be reduced.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

The Postal Appropriation Bill Will Be Taken Up in the House.

Washington, March 25.—According to the rules Monday is District of Columbia day in the house and under ordinary conditions the committee in charge of affairs relating to the district would have undisputed right of way for the consideration of measures called up by it. But when the house adjourned Saturday the postal appropriation bill was pending and it is probable that consideration of that measure will be continued when the house meets tomorrow until it shall be disposed of.

Should district measures be taken up by the bill to authorize the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to change its motive power is the unfinished business. It was considered two weeks ago, giving rise to an animated discussion of the merits and prospects of the underground trolley system. Mr. Walker, republican, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment requiring the company to put in an electric underground motive power in the bill as reported from the committee leaving the company free to put in either trolley or cable.

The O'Neill-Joy Election Case.

The O'Neill-Joy election case comes from the eleventh district of Missouri and will be called up Tuesday. It is the understanding that the republicans will not further oppose the consideration of the resolutions declaring O'Neill, democrat, entitled to the seat now held by Joy, republican, but they will require the democrats to produce a quorum of their own number to pass the resolutions when the time comes to vote on them. The point in the case is as to the validity of the votes cast for Joy upon which the judges of the election did not place their initials as required by the law of the state.

DR. MACUNE'S VISIT.

It is Said That He Urged Reduced Cotton Acreage.

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—(Special.)—A gentleman from Washington stated today that Dr. Macune, the Washington editor, had come to Birmingham ostensibly to meet alliances to reorganize the alliance, but that his real object was to advance a scheme he has had up for some time to decrease the cotton acreage in this year's cotton crop. He writes in his paper, the *Advertiser*, that he has met many of the southern states to meet him here to discuss this subject, and if they could not come to make a report on certain questions. Few came, but Macune got reports which he has given him every assurance that his re-election is sure. The object of his visit is to lend his influence to the healing of the breaches in the democratic party of Alabama and to increase the majority that the democrats now feel sure of in the state elections.

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Birmingham, Ala., March 25

TIME FOR ACTING.

Southwestern Stockholders Are Again Talking About Withdrawing.

AGITATED OVER THE SITUATION

They Do Not See Any Prospect of an Early Reorganization and Take Alarm at the Receiver's Statement.

Macon, Ga., March 25.—(Special)—Southwestern railroad stockholders here say that the announcement of Receivers Comer and Hayes of Atlanta, return from New York to Savannah yesterday, that there has been no reorganization plan whatever put forward in New York for the Central railroad, means that the Southwestern will now proceed to withdraw from the Central and run as an independent road like it formerly did in the days of its greatest prosperity and success. It will be remembered that at the recent meeting of the Southwestern stockholders held in Macon, a resolution was passed providing for the withdrawal of the Southwestern. A reasonable time for reorganization had elapsed, but no definite plan had been presented. This reasonable time, in the opinion of many Southwestern stockholders, has expired, and reorganization seems as far off now as it ever was. Interesting developments are expected soon.

Mr. Comer Given Time.

Last week Receiver N. E. Harris, of the Macon and Northern road, filed a petition in the United States court before Judge Speer, asking that a construction be placed on the federal statute governing the interstate commerce law to determine whether or not the Southwestern violated the law in refusing to receive through freight from the Macon and Northern road. The time for Receiver Comer to make answer to the rule has been postponed until in April some time. The result of the hearing is awaited with considerable interest.

The Railroad Wins.

Hon. N. E. Harris, attorney for the East Tennessee road, won a very interesting case in the city court of Macon yesterday. The American Sugar Refinery Company, of New Orleans, sued the road for the value of a car of sugar, \$1,640.38. For instructions of its Macon broker, John Farrar, the company shipped a car of sugar to Rogers, Jones & Moore, of Macon. When the sugar arrived Rogers, Jones & Moore were contacted by Agent Candler, of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia road. The firm said it had not ordered the sugar. Farrar was informed of this and said a mistake had been made and that the sugar should have been shipped to H. S. Adams & Co., of Macon. The court directed the road to deliver the sugar on the condition that Adams & Co. paid the bill. The road had no right to deliver the sugar to one other than the party to whom it had been assigned to—W. Rogers, Jones & Moore, but the road was bound to do so. The sugar was delivered to Adams & Co. by direction of the refinery company's regularly authorized and accredited agent and representative at Macon. The case was heard in the court all of Saturday, and resulted in favor of the road. Mr. S. A. Reid represented the refinery company in an able manner and presented the case strongly.

Election of Officers.

On the evening of Good Friday St. Omer commander of the Knights of Templar elected the following exalted officers: The majority of whom are popular, progressive, efficient and influential young men, and under whose able and judicious leadership St. Omer will prosper greatly during the ensuing Masonic year:

Robert H. Smith, eminent commander; Floyd Ross, generalissimo; C. E. Damour, colonel; Robert J. Hughes, major; Warden J. T. Colcord, warden; Rev. S. S. Sweet, prelate; George A. Barker, treasurer; George A. D. Thompson, secretary; W. H. Pitt, sword bearer; Ben F. Jones, standard bearer; Sol Hoge, warden, all of the above officers are residents of Macon except J. W. Warden J. T. Colcord, of Amoskeag, N. H. Some of the members are in the growing membership, there being on the roll of members a number of gentlemen who reside in neighboring towns. Mr. Smith is the son of the late Warden St. Omer ever held, but he will make one of the most popular, faithful and worthy in the history of the old and honored commandery.

Personal and Social.

Mr. John Little, of Columbus, stood a splendid example for the captaincy of the Columbus Guards.

Mr. Eugene Harris, a well-known shoe merchant, is in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Waxelbaum have returned from New York.

Mr. Charles Abbott, of Atlanta, is in the city.

Mrs. J. W. Walker, of Dublin, is a guest of Mrs. W. W. King.

Miss Gertrude King, of Cuthbert, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Jossey, of Americus, are visiting relatives in Macon.

A number of Maconites will visit Europe this summer.

Mr. Walter K. Wheatley, of Americus, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. B. S. Blair, of Milledgeville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. R. Wright.

Tomorrow night a very delightful dance will be given at the armory of the Floyd River Guards.

Mrs. L. P. Gray and Miss Everett have returned to Fort Valley after a visit to Mrs. John P. Ross.

Mrs. W. H. Winchester has gone to Virginia to visit her mother, Mrs. Harrison, who is sick.

The members of the Tuesday Evening German Club will form a theater club and attend "Everybody's Friend," which will be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 27th by amateur talent.

This will be one of the finest amateur performances ever presented in Macon. The cast is composed of splendid talent, a number of Macon's leading society people taking part. "Everybody's Friend" will be given for the benefit of the public library. A large audience will be in attendance.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock on the lawn in front of the Coleman residence a Queen's ball will be held, the proceeds to be used in establishing a child's ward in the new hospital.

Newspaper Notes.

Rev. W. B. Jennings, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has not yet announced whether or not he will accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Birmingham. It was thought he would make some announcement today from his pulpit, but he did not.

It was rainy and windy in Macon and socials could not turn out in its new regard. Despite the fact, however, all the churches were largely attended. The Catholic and the Episcopal churches were tastefully decorated with Easter flowers and other flowers. The special music was exceedingly fine.

Macon members of the Catholic Knights of America have made all the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the state council which convened in this city next Tuesday in the parlors of the Hotel Lanner. Some very important business will be transacted at the session.

The wind forced the members of "Wang" under the direction of D. W. Truss & Co., the original owners of this great work, will receive its first payment here on Wednesday evening, March 28.

Today Chief of Police Bittner appointed Patrolman Bryant brevet Lieutenant of squad No. 1 of the police force. It is a fine appointment.

Representative Williams, of Upson county, is in the city. He is one of the leading citizens of Upson and made the county a faithful and efficient representative.

They Spent a Dreary Easter.

Savannah, Ga., March 25.—(Special)—The American Association of General Passenger Agents spent rather an unpleasant Sunday here on account of the extreme inclement weather. The railroad men were quartered at the De Soto and attended Easter services, which are always very elaborate in the churches here.

SHORT ON WATER.

Augusta Needs a Greater Supply and Must Build a New Plant.

Tom Watson Is to Talk to the City People Soon—Is He Going to Run for the United States Senate?

THE INCUBATOR BABY DOING WELL

It is just because there is no lard in it, that COTTOLENE the new shortening is so wonderfully popular with housekeepers.

COTTOLENE is PURE, DELICATE, HEALTH-

FUL, SATISFYING—none

necessarily connected with lard. Get the genuine.

There is no real substitute.

Made only by

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FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, DEALER IN BONDS AND STOCKS, LOANS NEGOTIATED. 11 East Alabama Street.

DARWIN G. JONES.

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

10 Marietta Street.

OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

AUCTION

AUCTION—Will discontinue the auction for a while at my place, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street, but have a fine collection of real estate and will have in a fresh lot Monday morning to be sold at private sale. Have them from \$30 to \$500, the best saddle and combination horse in the state. T. A. Shelton.

The reasons they give are that the city can keep its people cheaper than it can keep them with the county and that one of the chief objections to the present system is the fact that colored women, who mostly need discipline, get none whatever and no more mind their present sentences than they do a holiday. At a municipal stockade it would be entirely different and plenty of work could be found to employ them to the city's advantage. At present they lie up in jail, are fatigued and enjoy ease to such an extent that it looks like putting a dog in a cage.

The friends of Mr. Edward H. Pitt, who wed Miss Savannah Barrett next Wednesday, complimented him with a bachelor's dinner at the Hotel Bon Air last night. It was attended by Messrs. Ashby Hull, T. W. Alexander, J. B. Walker, Lamar L. Fleming, R. Gould Barratt, Thomas Bassett, Louis F. Fred, Fred B. Pope, W. M. D'Antignac, W. D. Walker, C. C. Heard, Cecil Cochrane of Liverpool; Queen Mcintosh, K. D. Daiglish of Liverpool; Guy C. Hamilton, W. V. C. Glazebrook of Liverpool, and H. Rucker of Athens.

Mrs. Done and Lucy Irvine have returned from a visit to Norfolk and Baltimore.

Mrs. Marie Allen returned today from a visit to Washington city.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Brooks Tobin have gone to New York on a pleasure trip.

Judge H. C. Roney went up to Appal-

achia this afternoon to convene the Columbia superior court tomorrow.

List of Dealers who handle

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE.

W. R. Hoyt.

A. C. Dean.

T. Burnham.

S. P. Lothrop.

Tolbert Brothers.

D. Klein.

Cooley & Co.

Styron & Co.

Tappan & Co.

S. C. Glass.

D. Tye & Co.

Silver Churn Butterine.

Scientifically Prepared by

ARMOUR PACKING CO.,

KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

G. W. ADAIR, FORREST ADAIR,
G. W. ADAIR, : : Real Estate,
No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House,
"THE BOLLES PLACE,"
IN WEST END.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year, ... \$1.00
The Sunday (20 to 30 pages) ... \$1.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year, ... \$1.00
The Weekly, per year, ... \$1.00
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For The Daily Constitution, or cents per
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for The Daily and Sunday Constitution,
or 6 cents per calendar month; delivered to
any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

How to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as
follows: WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine
street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 125 Fifth Avenue;
Fifth Avenue Hotel news Company, 91 Adams
street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 65
Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., March 26, 1894.

Fill the Obligations.

Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia,
one of the ablest and most eloquent advocates of the rights and interests of the people in the American senate, has written a timely letter to The Post, of Stanton, Va., on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. We say timely, because this piece of legislation, forced on an unwilling party by the administration, aided by the chicanery of John Sherman and the republicans, will return to vex the party leaders who joined in the effort to prevent substitute legislation in accordance with the demands of the democratic platform.

The whole matter might as well be frankly discussed among democrats and such amends made as will lighted or remove the burdens which unconditional repeal has imposed on the country. There is no profit in attempting to decide anybody about unconditional repeal. The people know perfectly well that they were sold out when congress refused to substitute democratic legislation for the Sherman law, and it is idle to argue the matter with them. They have the facts before them, and every day since the purchasing clause was repealed they have keenly felt their position as victims of the organized money power of Wall street—the power which as Mr. Cleveland told Colonel Oates "has the country by the leg."

Therefore, we say that democrats may as well frankly discuss among them the conditions that have resulted from the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act as well as the causes that led to that miserable collapse of democratic policy. Democrats as wise and as far-seeing as Senator Daniel, cleared their skirts by refusing to vote for repeal without substituting democratic legislation.

But how will those democrats who persisted in voting for unconditional repeal explain their action? The only excuse they can give is that they voted for unconditional repeal in the belief that those who had charge of the democratic policy would promptly follow up the repeal of the Sherman law with democratic legislation making silver, equally with gold, the standard money of the country. This was the excuse that such wobbling democrats as Mr. Voorhees gave when he was pressing unconditional repeal in the senate. We are convinced that Voorhees knew better. We believe that he was privy to the whole scheme that John Sherman had in view. But there are other democrats especially in the house, who undoubtedly believed that unconditional repeal was the first step toward the remonetization of silver in accordance with the pledge of the platform.

The Constitution has its doubts—and very serious ones they were—but it advocated unconditional repeal until Mr. Cleveland wrote his letter to Governor Northern, declaring in plain terms that he proposed to carry out the financial policy of John Sherman and Wall street. From that moment The Constitution, being a democratic newspaper and in favor of the people's interests, opposed unconditional repeal and besought the democrats in congress to take their stand on the democratic platform and stay there.

Some of the predictions made by The Constitution while the senate was considering unconditional repeal and while that measure was hanging in the air, would make interesting reading now. We said that to carry out the policy of John Sherman and the eastern plutocrats so far from giving relief from the conditions that were oppressing trade and business, would deepen and strengthen them. The result has more than justified our predictions. Prices have had a further collapse, values have shrunk, wages have been cut down in almost every department of industry, and poverty has tightened its coils around the people. More than this, the facility with which John Sherman and the organized money power have used democrats to carry out their schemes of selfish greed has bred in the minds a deep-seated and well-deserved distrust of those who have been posing as the leaders and prophets of the party.

Those who are still trying to make the people believe that unconditional repeal was in the nature of democratic policy are reminded by Senator Daniel that a little more than a year ago, in February, 1893, a republican attempt to repeal the Sherman law unconditionally, headed by John Sherman and supported by General Evans, the guest of Rome today. The people of our city delight to do him honor. Fifteen years ago he lived in this community, and was a Roman citizen. He was loved and honored then, and he is loved and honored now. Rome welcomes General Evans with loyal and loving devotion. We add him to his knightly achievements his invincible courage and his splendid achievements on the field of battle. We love him for his gentle ministrations among the poor and lowly, and for his self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of fallen

It is equally certain that a democratic senate and house can demonstrate to the people a hearty and patriotic purpose to fulfill the obligations which the party assumed when it put forth its declaration of principles. Let congress enact these pledges into bills and then wash its hands of the matter.

"Inherent" Value.

The eastern editors are wonderful teachers of political economy—wonderful fountains of financial learning. Here is The New York Evening Post talking about "inherent" value.

"In modern use," says the sapient (or sappy) editor of The Post, "value means the inherent property of any article which causes it, independently of legislation, to exchange for any given amount of other articles."

Why doesn't The Post stick to the lingo of its tribe and say "intrinsic" value? It could then raise a sort of dust over the meaning and thus manage to escape. But when it says "inherent" value, it gives the whole case away for every schoolboy knows that no article has "inherent" value. Otherwise a cargo of wheat or a keg of gold bullion would have value at the bottom of the sea.

"How," asks The Post, "could congress regulate the value of foreign coin if the word value were understood as we now understand it?" How, indeed, but by making them a legal tender, as congress did for many years, and thus creating a demand for them as money. Foreign coins are no longer legal tender, and their value is no longer regulated by congress.

We trust The Post can be induced to give the munies who patronize it an esay on "inherent" value.

For Better Roads.

The Albany, New York, Argus has an article in regard to road improvements in that state, and refers to the influence which Governor Flower's timely message on that subject has had in other sections. It says:

Massachusetts has decided to give state aid and supervision for the construction of good roads within her borders. In this state Governor Flower is the principal champion for good roads, and his message on that matter has had an influence which is not to be overlooked.

Ernest Wilkinson's picture of Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Sunday's Constitution, was the best work ever done in that line, and gained great praise for the talented young artist.

The Dayton Argus has a fat, well-fed appearance. Editor Shaver must be in the middle of the hog and hominy campaign.

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A COLD EASTER.

The Weather Was a General Disappointment Yesterday.

SPRING BONNETS WERE AIRED

Services at St. Luke's—The Methodist Church—The Presbyterian and Other Churches.

The lightest whips—Gleens Falls Re-

est vessel—but he is out.—Cleveland

number one; most for number two—

Surprised in this

we may look to blows.—Lowell

ants, "Inclined to convert a nickel in the Indianapolis Journal. Manager, discon-

to the strap, "that sign got into the street car less."

become an actor

"Very well, in

corps, and now he

to the role of a

—And who are

A cook, a yer hon-

use; but really we

sign for you left."

AS MODELS.

of Them Possess

ed Foot.

part of a sculp-

ther in this par-

Our predeces-

sor presents, such

as to his models,

presum-

ably now

be a model in

when we remem-

ber there are, even

the many artists who

on them, it may be

they must be.

lions, chiefly,

borough of Naples,

and Naples, Italy.

To find a

an impossibility

owing to the loss

a friend once told

of the foot of an

as beautiful an

ature.

ack often the sup-

er of the Italian, which

the heavy, cum-

ulate necessities

have to make the

really good one is

is.

from the local

western New York

and Mrs. Bratt and

within two weeks,

by the church a-

a few weeks, the

May 10, 1894.

to go so near to

a little more,

which constituted the

loss, gain.

and Minnie Frow

from their sickness

coloring of the 16

wedding. It is also

in who understand

Principal Crep.

Post.

In Kansas not long

Colorado representa-

outlook was gloomy.

lization. The peo-

ple appeared to be

to the

evidence to snatch

I got into con-

who seemed the

sterile soil ages

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live upon in this

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suekeepers.

l life in the Maine

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led "housekeepers".

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of these men may

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as. At other hours

spending up, main-

thing. Whether any

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ousekeepers for the

ir wives can earn

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money-saving to let

the sun pile

and the chres-

ton, and other

one, as well as the

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ot Boxes.

dependent of the Bu-

that and Egypt

way some of

have been quite up

bad already, more

we call "nickel in

of something us-

serviceable. Hey

Alexandria, who

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an automatic

temple for a

own

worshippers received

through a val-

and lever, with its

other details of the

described.

cord.

the horse. He only

many times did he

and

ER WILCOX.

an easy motion,

swell,

less ocean,

swell spring.

step that is light,

to have dropped on

to the fight.

from work well

the night;

the face of the sun,

is light,

and the moon,

P. THOMPSON.

of our blessed Lord, who made intercession for us. If Christ is not risen, then we are still in our sins, and the question is, was Christ indeed? If he was dead and buried and did he arise? If these things are true; if the resurrection gives facts and if these facts are sustained by the word of God, then it is a great sin, an ungrateful sin, a foolish, a dangerous, presumptuous and if persevered in, a fatal sin.

Merritt Avenue.

At Merritt Avenue church the chancel was beautifully adorned with palms, ferns, Easter lilies, and violets. The floral feature of the morning service was excellent both in its selection and rendering:

"Easter Hymn"—Dudley Buck; quartet.

"Christ Is Risen"—Lloyd; solo, Miss Maud Scarratt.

"Easter Anthem"—Scheecker; quartet.

"Gloria in Excelsis Deo."

Mr. Elwood Hayes presided at the organ. The quartet was composed of Miss Scarratt, Mrs. Scrutcher, Messrs. Walker and Cooper.

Mr. Hopkins read the 20th chapter of John for the morning lesson, explaining often the particularity of detail concerning the resurrection and the ascension in the Bible.

The sermon was a beautiful exposition of the resurrection of Christ and a full explanation of the observance of Easter. Easter represents the hunger of human nature after something greater and better than this life.

The resurrection is not a new doctrine; in the oldest book Job cuts to the core of it in his questions after the death of his wife: "Is there no immortality?"

At the close of his sermon Dr. Hopkins quoted a part of an oration by Victor Hugo, the author, by his own happy and forcible style, put upon record the resurrection and so spoke the belief of the most advanced thinkers upon the subject.

HOW THEY DID LOVE!

An Easter Episode That Came Near Ending in a Tragedy.

A pretty—that is to say tolerably pretty, black-haired woman came near causing a fight aboard the Central railroad train between Atlanta and Griffin yesterday.

Many people go to church and never receive any good. This is because they are not in the spirit on the Lord's day. We

should not need to go to church to tell all the world that He is risen and has become the first fruits of them that slept.

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COL. LIONEL C. LEVY.

Distinguished Orator to Lecture in This City

THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY

Subject Will Be "An Old as Methuselah in the Nineteenth Century." It Well Be Entertaining.

Colonel Lionel C. Levy, of Columbus, Ga., will deliver his celebrated lecture at the Woodward Avenue next Thursday evening on the subject, "An Old as Methuselah in the Nineteenth Century."

It will be a treat and everybody should go to it.

The lecture is given for the benefit of the Georgia Men's Library Association and the hope is expressed that it will go to all of the members of that institution.

Colonel Levy is an orator of national reputation and has no superior in this country.

The entertainment committee of the Young Men's Library Association is fortunate in securing the services of this distinguished orator, and the opera house will be crowded to its utmost capacity next Thursday evening.

As one of the most eloquent representatives of the Hebrew nation, Colonel Levy has made a name of which his people are proud, and one that is known all over the United States.

Tickets for the entertainment will be on sale during the week.

TICKET SCALPING.

Reply to the Article in Saturday's Constitution by a Salesman.

The Constitution is in receipt of the following letter, which explains itself:

Newnan, Ga., March 23, 1894.—Editor Constitution.

In today's paper, under the heading of "Railroad News," you severely criticize the ticket scalpers, and their al-

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We are Engaged

In engraving and printing—in our own establishment, 47 Whitehall street—Wedding, Reception and Commencement Invitations, Calling Cards, etc.—at reasonable prices. Shall we engrave yours? J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Steel Plate Engravers.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home without outlay. Book of particulars sent FREE.
D. W. TRUSS & CO., 100 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.



These fine glasses for sale by—
H. J. Miller, Chattanooga.
D. W. R. Romine,
Cameron & Evans, Jonesboro.
T. G. Goodwin, Macon.
Also in all leading towns South and West, and at

12 Whitehall St., Atlanta

A Fit Guaranteed.

A. K. HAWKES,

Manufacturing Optician.

Caution—These glasses are not peddled.

Fain & Houston,

18 N. Forsyth Street—The "Grocers on the Big Bridge"—Spot Cash Prices.

21 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.
15 pounds Cut Loaf Sugar \$1.
15 pounds XXX Pure Caster Sugar \$1.COFFEE
Good Rio, roasted, 25c per pound.
Good Arubuck's, roasted, 25c per pound.
Mocha and Java, roasted, 25c per pound.15 pounds for \$1.
Good Rio, green, 25c per pound.

Old Government Java 25c per pound.

Fine Mocha, green, 25c per pound.

MEATS

12 pounds bulk Bacon \$1.

9 pounds ice cured Bacon \$1.

Ferris Hams and Breakfast Bacon 15c

Pork

Dove Brand Hams 1c pound.

Compound Lard 8c pound.

Pure Leaf Lard 10c per pound.

BAKING POWDERS

Cook's Powders 45c per pound.

Pierce's Powders 45c per pound.

In our wine department we are selling:

Catawba Wine \$1 per gallon.

Sherry Wine \$1 per gallon.

Sassafras Wine \$1 per gallon.

Rosary Wine (Whisky manufacturered) sold under a guarantee, \$1 per bottle.

Belle of Bourbon \$1 per bottle.

Best Corn Whisky 50c per quart.

We carry the finest and choicest goods

and will be pleased to serve the public.

PAIN & HOUSTON, 18 N. FORSYTH ST.

TOLBERT BROS.
Cheapest Grocery Store in Georgia
186, 188 and 190 Decatur Street.

22 pounds granulated sugar \$1.00
50-pound can best leaf lard 85c
100 pounds best leaf lard 90c
Arubuck's and Lard 90c
3 pounds Mocha and Java coffee 1.00
12 cans 2-pound tomatoes 90c
6 cans 2-pound corned beef 1.00
6 cans 2-pound corned beef 1.00
1 barrel Tolbert's Pet flour 42c
50-pound sack Tolbert's Pet flour 1.15
25-pound sack good flour 1.15
1 barrel good flour 1.15
25-pound sack good flour 1.00
25-pound sack good flour 1.00
Water-ground meal per peck 12c
Water-ground meal per bushel 48c
Maple syrup per gallon 1.25
Best Corn Wine \$1 per gallon 60c
Good N. O. syrup, per gallon 60c
American sardines, per box 25c
75c per box

Tolbert's Pet flour we guarantee to be

as good as any ever sold in Atlanta or

money refunded.

Our city orders boxed and delivered at

depot free of charge. PHONES 71.

China:
Haviland China:

It's the finest in the land—and we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world.

The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices—they are specially suited to these hard times.'

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

**WILCOX COMPOUND
ANSY O PILLS**
SAFETY AND SURE.
Unscrupulous persons are coming
getting Wilcox Compound.
Just a few days ago, persons are being put up in
metal boxes with pictures of the box of
filled, except no novelties no nostrum, insist
the compound is a compound, and a compound
of various ingredients, and a compound
of various ingredients.

CHAS. A. BARRETT, Executor.

March 17, 1894.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday and Tuesday, March 26th and 27th.
Special Matinee Tuesday.

A Frolicsome Feast from Fairy Land.

Specially served for Easter Week.

D. W. TRUSS & CO. announce an 1893-'94

production of

"WANG!"

The world-famed Comic Opera Dream of

The Sunshine and Splendor of Siam.

The Sweetened Sea Dream of Melody and

Merriment.

Wang's music and fun still the same, but

given upon a superb scenic scale never at-

tempted in its run of 250 nights at the

Broadway, New York.

Prices—see to \$1.50.

Matinee—25c to \$1.

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Wednesday, March 28, 1894, engagement ex-

traordinary of the

Blumenberg Concert Company.

The most magnificent combination travell-

ing, comprising the following celebrated

European and American artists:

Mr. Louis Blumenberg,

The world's famous violinist.

MME. CAROLINE OSTERBERG,

Sweden's greatest soprano donna

Royal operatic star, Stockholm, Sweden,

MME. LUCIE PALCOT,

The distinguished pedalie pianist,

MR. DAVID G. HENDERSON.

Lyric tenor.

MR. F. OSCAR ELMORE.

Accompanist.

Two Knabe grand pianos used at these

concerts can be seen by the company.

Regular prices.

Remaining in this city for short time will

instruct two ladies or gents for the stage,

and place them in his company to travel,

terms extra low, and made to suit. Ad-

dress, for one week, "Actor," Constitution.

EDUCATIONAL

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF ART.

Open daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Classes held morning, afternoon, and

all branches of art taught.

The One Dollar a Month Night Class.

One Dollar a Month Day Class.

Every night, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Address The Grand, (7th floor),

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LESSONS

In china and oil

painting. WED-

DING PRESENTS

on hand and done

to order. Art materials at bottom prices.

WAL LITCHET, 83 1/2 Whitehall, St.

Business College

AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

Bookbinding, Shorthand, Penmanship, &

etc., taught by best teachers. Free, Annex, Instruction

Rooms. Many of the best teachers in the city. Address, 100 Peachtree street.

Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Bus. Col.

100 Peachtree street.

The Berlitz School of Linguists:

17 E. Cain Street.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH

Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.

B. COLLONGE, Director.

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AND

Business University

The Grand, Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

Over 6,000 students in positions. Short-

hand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, English,

etc., taught. Send for catalogue.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. W. GOODRICH,

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Address P. O. Box 274.

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(Formerly of Marietta.)

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Hook and Ladder building, 6½ S. Broad St.

R. T. DODSEY, H. B. BREWSTER, Albert Howell,

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Lawyers.

Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building,

2½ Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

SHUBRICK & DALEY,

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Office 31½ South Broad street.

DR